

first daily, then with intermissions. At the end of eight months she was nearly well. No peculiar methods of applying the electricity were used. The currents employed were mild.—*Corresp.-Blatt des Württ. arztl. Landesver.*, 1883, No. 17.

TREPHINING FOR HEMIPLEGIA AND EPILEPSY.—Dr. Demons (*France médicale*) read before the Société de Chirurgie, a report of an unusual operation. A man had two years before fallen upon his head and received a scalp-wound on the right side; he was unconscious for a time, and subsequently he had a crossed paralysis of the left arm and the right leg, which persisted for five months. He then became well, and remained so until last April, when he had an outbreak of epilepsy, the convulsions recurring every fifteen minutes for five or six days; he then became hemiplegic of the entire left side; his intelligence was also obscured.

In the absence of any local indication of depressed fracture, the site of the operation of trephining was selected opposite the middle of the fissure of Rolando. The periosteum being lifted up, a fracture was detected about an inch long; upon this the crown of the trephine was placed. The dura mater was slightly thickened; in the arachnoid he found and removed a small tumor formed by a hard substance; the subjacent cerebral surface was a little roughened. Following the operation, the hemiplegia and convulsions disappeared; there only remained some loss of tactile sense in the left hand, which had persisted since the accident. Success was attributed to antiseptic measures and closure of the wound.

In the discussion, M. Lucas Champonnière said that cases of trephining where there is nothing to indicate the site of the lesion on the surface of the cranium are rare, and that the above is, therefore, an instructive case; he believed that the operation, however, was indicated, even had a fracture of the skull not been found. He also referred to a case of trephining for traumatic epilepsy, nine years ago, in which the cure had been permanent.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic.*, Sept. 8, 1883.

TREPHINING FOR EPILEPSY.—In an address delivered by Dr. J. A. MacDougall, some of the statistics regarding the value of trephining for epilepsy were collected; the records are as follows:

Collected by	Cases of Epilepsy Trephined.	Mortality.	Cured.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.
Eccheverria	148	28	93	18	9
Walsham	26		20		6
Russell	50	6	24	4	10 no report.
Billing	72	16	42	10	4
Totals	296	50	179	32	29

The totals thus given do not represent the results which might be obtained by the more careful methods of modern surgery.—*Edinburgh Med. Jour.*, Oct., 1883.

MORTIMER GRANVILLE'S PERCUTEUR.—Dr. W. Carter states that Dr. Granville's percuteur for the relief of pain "has not infrequently failed in his hands to do any good." He has found it to relieve very quickly, however, certain cases of toothache and tic. He relates a very striking case of sudden amblyopia in an apparently healthy man, aged 45. The loss of vision was preceded and accompanied by intense headache and pain in the eyeballs. No evidence of any organic disturbance in the eye was discoverable. Treatment with mercury, iodides, and antiphlogistics, did no good. Finally the percuteur was applied to the eyeballs for five minutes daily to rouse up the dormant function. Improvement in vision soon began, and in four or five weeks the man was nearly well. But he was then found to have a beginning cataract. Dr. Carter is inclined to think that the use of the percuteur may have had something to do with producing this.—*Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journ.*, July, 1883.

ON THE USE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE IN PARAPLEGIA.—Dr. W. Carter reports the case of a man, aged 55, who, six weeks before treatment, began to suffer from coldness in the feet and legs, followed by paralysis. The patella-reflex was present. [The case is incompletely reported.] Owing to the patient's complaining so much of the coldness in his lower extremities, he was placed upon nitro-glycerine, ℥ iij of the 1 % solution. He then rapidly improved and eventually recovered.

Dr. Carter has had good results from nitro-glycerine in a case of spastic spinal paralysis with coldness of extremities.—*Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journ.*, July, 1883.

THE MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.—Dr. E. Rasori uses the tuning-fork in the treatment of neuralgic pains, applying it while vibrating, over the course of the painful nerves. The instrument was applied for from twenty to forty minutes, when the patient was generally relieved without further treatment. During the neuralgic attacks one of the women had suffered from vomiting, but after the relief from the application she was troubled no more in this way.—*Bolletino della Societa Hancisiana, Roma*.

THE ICE-CAP IN TIC DOULEUREUX.—Dr. R. G. Simpson reports a case in which the ice-cap applied over the painful part gave the greatest relief in tic douloureux. Morphine in large doses had previously been given without avail.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, Oct. 20, 1883.

OSMIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.—The action